Plain Facts That Would Shape Its Course and Results.

In case of a war between the United [in that case has only to blockade the States and Spain the Island of Cuba scaports of Cuba to starve out the would be freed from Spanish rule whole Spanish army, and that without much more easily than is generally landing a single man on the island. imagined. This country would not The Spaniards will simply be comneed to send a large army to the is- pelled to surrender because of the land to fight the Spaniards in the lack of food. field. Neither would it need to bom. To prevent the possibility that they bard Habana nor attackit in any other | might make a desperate effort inland way. Perhaps the war would end as to over, " the insurgents and get tar as Cuba is concerned, without the their vegetable and other provisions, Americans firing a single shot either something might be done easily, by land or sea. Though these state quickly and at once. There are many ments may at first appear astonishing, scaports of some importance in Cuba they are the mere logical conclusion absolutely defenseless from the seato be derived from the knowledge of side. Cardenas, for instance, in the the real state of affairs in the strug province of Mantanzas, on the north-

The eastern part of the island, includ- may be well armed by them, and se show conclusively what the power of the Cubans is in the cast.

The central part of the island, that ders, with Carrillo, Monteagudo, Al. greater part of the province of Santivarez and several others as subordi- ago de Cuba. nate commanders.

There are about 5,000 insurgents in the provinces of Mantanzas and Habana. This is where the Cubans are weakest, the Spanish fortified towns | sending expeditions to their brethren; being nearer to one another and the if instead of prosecuting them in so Spanish army more numerous. But drastic a manner as was done during nevertheless they have strength the administration of Mr. Cleveland; enough to keep up a very lively guer- if, instead of keeping, at an enormous rilla warfare, raiding almost daily the cost to this country. the American most important towns and making navy and police watching the Cuban dashing attacks on the outskirts of Habana city itself. The recent death here had been unmolested, the possi-Betancourt, Gen. Alejandro Rodri-Cols. Davalos, Collazo and others are cutting out a great deal of work every day for the Spanish and guerrillas in the Habana and Mantanzas provinces.

Pinar del Rio province, the western extremity, is a Cuban stronghold. other help from abroad. The Cubans there are as strong as in Santa Clara and hold the long and impregnable chain of mountains extending through the province. They do not allow the Spaniards to get out of their towns. Gens. Delgado and Duthat province.

The result of this situation is that the Spaniards cannot exist on the products of the country in any part of the island. The country near the towns was laid waste by Gen. Weyler and the gaunt spectre of famine stalks all over Cuba. The extermination of the peaceable inhabitants by hunger is going on rapidly. All these facts are too notorious to be denied at this time. The reconcentrados, or noncombatants, starve and die by thousands only because the country on which they exclusively depend, is not producing food. The insurgents keep zenes of cultivation of their own. where they raise veretables and store their cattle, but they do not divide their previsions with the non-combatants, nor do they allow vegetables to be raised or cattle kept by any one but themselves, because it is their pelicy to prevent the Spanish army from obtaining any kind of resources in the country.

The Spanish army, therefore, ex clusively depends upon the provisions imported from abroad. Itice, beans and flour they receive from Spain. Meat for the inhabitants of the seaports they obtain from Mexico and Florida. The 150,000 Spaniards under arms exclusively depend upon steamers loaded with provisions from abroad that enter the Cuban ports.

Not a potato comes into the city of Habana from the country. The milk is almost all condensed and imported from the United States. Eggs and vegetables are from Florida. And what is still more important, on account of the great financial distress in Habana, the importing merchants do not keep a large stock of provisious. development. If the imports are stopped the entire supply of food in Habana will be exhausted by the 200,000 inhabitants of the city in less than a week.

Suppose now that a war is declared

ern coast, is one of them. Cardenas The Spaniards with an army of 150, was taken in 1849 by the insurgent 600 men, of which not 50,000 are reg. Narciso Lopez with a handful of ular troops, all that is left of the 200,- Americans on board a small merchant 000 soldiers sent from Spain since vessel. Since then no fort capable of 1895, and decimated by battle and resisisting a cannon shot has been sickness, control only the scaports built there. The Americans can hold and the strongly fortified towns of the Cardenas and from there communicate interior. The country from east to with the insurgents in the country. west is in the hands of the insurgents. In a short time the whole Cuban army ing Santiago de Cuba and Puerto cure some cannon to attack the inland Principe, is held by the Cuban gener- towns. If without such munitions als, Calixto Garcia. Jesus Rabi and and with the immense risk and diffi-Lope Recio Loynaz. There the Cu- culty they incur in securing scanty bans are stronger than in any other supplies from the feeble filibustering section of the island. They have in expeditions they not only hold their these two provinces 20,000 men at own against Spain, but actually imleast, armed and with plenty of am- prison the Spaniards in their forts and munition. There they hold the Span- cities it is obvious that possessing war ish columns in constant cheek, and appliances which will place them in the recent defeats of Gen. Pando in this respect on the same footing as Santiago de Cuba, at the entrance of the Spaniards themselves, they will the Cauto river, and of Gen. Jimenez exterminate all the Spanish columns Castlellanos at La Esperanza, almost daring to leave their fortified places within sight of Puerto Principe city, and eventually invest them in the principal cities.

With a single dynamite gun of small calibre, and with the three or is to say, the province of Santa Clara, four thousand rifles received by him is controlled by Gen. Maximo Gomez. from several small expeditions sent The Cuban commander-in-chief has at from the United States, Gen. Garcia least 10,000 men there under his or- has driven the Spaniards from the

It is a fact, which even Spanish diplomacy will not dare to deny, that if, instead of hampering the Cubans in the United States in their work of Junta and its agents, the Cubans of their plucky leader, Gen. Arangu- bility which now confronts us of an ren, has not abated their ardor. Gen. international war would not exist. The Cubans, with no more than 40,-000 men in the field, and with all the odds against them, have proved in three years that they are more than a match for Spain. With a regular and ample supply of war materials, they can free their island without any

In a war between Spain and the United States it is beyond doubt that the whole Cuban army would be on the American side. There is no doubt either, that we would give them all the rifles, cartridges and cannon they publishers to make for himself a home. easi are the principal Cuban leaders in | need. They would then take care of the land operations. We would only need to blockade the Spaniards by the sea and let them starve

Of course, the Spaniards would make an attempt with their navy to break that blockade. The contest would then only be a naval one. But with their capitol only eighty miles from Key West, and sixty miles from Dry Tortugas, which would probably be the center of our naval operations, is it reasonable to suppose that the Spaniards could relieve Habana either by stealth or by force? In a few days the proud Spanish strongheld, with its Cabana fortress and its Morro Castle, with its mined bay and its famous torpedoes, would be at our merey, and not very much blood

-- There has just been received at the Maryland Academy of Sciences the skeleton of an Indian seven feet tall. It was discovered near Antietam some time ago. There are now skeletons of three powerful Indians at the Academy who, at one time in their wildness, reamed over the State of Maryland armed with such instruments as nature gave them, or that years of age than she was at 30. But their limited skill taught them to Ellen Terry has that rare charm of make. Two of these skeletons belonged to individuals evidently of gigantic size. The vertebrae and bones of the legs are nearly as thick as those of a horse, and the length of the long bones exceptional. The skulls are of fine proportions, ample, and with walls of moderate thickness, but of great strength, and stiffened behind by a powerful occipital ridge. The curves of the forehead are not retreating, suggesting intelligence, and connected with jaws of moderate

would be shed.

- The mind, like the lens, may be concave and scatter brain power or convex and concentrate it.

- The man is usually in the right one of these days. The United States who owns himself in the wrong

Is It Only When Young That Women

May Be Charming !

THE PERFECT AGE.

Girlhood is a charming period. We have so long recognized this fact that when we realize it is past, that never again can youth be offered as an excuse for ignorance or folly. that simple muslin frocks are not still beautiful, so the story goes. quite as becoming-that instead of making us look as fresh as roses they seem absurdly youthful-it is then all Europe. When her wealth was that we who are women begin to think gone and she retired to the Abbaye of how sad a thing it is to really grow

If we are sensible, we do not wish to have it seem that we fear we are growing old, and try to saill appear girlish by dressing in girlish fashion. In fact, we fly to the other extreme and dress too soberly. It does not take us long to pass this sober period. No woman can afford to believe herself think her so.

But what is the "perfect age?" This is an old question, you know,

but, however often asked, it always brings new answers.

In the "lighter novels" the heroines are all quite young girls. In those of the "deeper" class it is the mature woman that the novelist chooses to lepict emotions. We have confidence feel that she has really found somewe know that tears do not come as readily to the mature woman's eves as love. It is the love of a limetime.'

"A woman's love." There is a divinity about that, isn't there?

easier healed. God made them so. she may look. As each year passes it teaches its lesson. Is it any wonder, then, that many women as they have grown older have grown more fascinating? Pink cheeks and laughing eyes are not all commandments," which I append, for that make womanhood charming.

The women who have faszinated men of genius have, as a rule, been women who have seen their girlhood slip away; maybe, too, with a sigh and a tear, for it is so romantic to be door.

The two recent biographies of Lord Tennyson and Elizabeth Barrett Browning reveal a fact that is rather a bath the temperature of the body.

Elizabeth was 40 years old and in ill health, when she astonished her family by literally arising from a sick couch and eloping with Robert Browning, this, that theirs was one of the hap- germs. piest of marriages.

Tennyson first met his wife when she was a slim little girl of 17. This was in 1830, when many girls of that age were brides. Six years later-Miss Sellwood was then 23-there was an engagement between them. This was broken off because of lack of means to marry on. Tennyson was dependent upon his widowed mother, and suffered from poverty until 1850, when he received enough from his days.

Though it was 20 years since he had first met the woman who won his love, when he again met her in a friend's house he found in the woman of 37 all the charm that in the girl of 17 had thrilled his heart. Again he proposed, was accepted and they were immediately married. And "they lived happy ever after," for it is a matter of record that the great poet was supremely happy with his charming and intellectual wife.

Lord Beaconsfield's marriage was happy one, though his wife, who was a widow when he married her, was many years older than himself.

Napoleon really leved but one woman-Josephine-though he was divorced from her, but for State reasons. She was 33 when he married her, and that, for a creole, was quite middle-age. still so attractive that Napoleon admired her above all women and never forgot her. Even after his marriage

to i ouise he called often to see her. Among other famous women whe have carried their looks over the hill. there is Ellen Terry, who is said by those who have known her since her childhood to be more beautiful at 50

Another celebrated stage woman, Mme. Mars, the French tragedionne, is said to have been as beautiful at 65 years of age as in her youthful days.

It is stated that Ninon l'Englos, who was the idol of three generations, old when the Abbe Barais fell in love | Smoky. with her.

Mme, de Maintenon was 43 years of age when she wedded Louis XIV.

women in the court of France.

patra was past 30 when she enslaved Mark Antony and held his heart can-

tive until her death, 10 years later. Helen of Troy was over 40 when her world-famous elopement occurred, and 10 years later, when the fortunes of war restored Menelaus to her, she was still the same delightful woman. What is the little matter of 10 years?

Aspasia was 36 years of age when wedded to Pericles, and at 66 she was

Mme. Recamier when 51 was declared the most' beautiful woman in aux Bois, though an old woman, her cash. admirers, of both sexes, showed no signs of falling off. When, at the time of her death, some one asked Guizot what was the secret of this wonderful woman's charm, he answered, "Sympathy! sympathy!"

Is this the keynote of a woman's deathless charm? Maybe it is.

A longer list of notable names passe, no matter how much others may could be made-names of women whose lives have proved the truth of the remark that a charming woman knows no age, but I think these few interesting ones are enough. But they furnish no definite answer to "What is the perfect age?"

There may be no certain age that is the perfect one. If there really was, it would but add to our discontent. As it is, what a cheering thing to have in the mature woman. When she proof-and history is full of it-that laughs we laugh with her, because we age has but little to do after all with our power to please. Youth may be thing worth laughing about. When beautiful and glorious to look upon. she weeps we weep with her, because But youth and beauty are so fleeting -keep both as long as you may, but know always that even when these are they do to younger ones less used to gone there is still much that may be grief. And when she loves-when left that the world of men-and the she loves, we say "that is a woman's world of women-are fascinated by.

Old women have gone out of fashtraveller's secret until he was well is it expressed. ion. Every wise women says to herbeyond the jurisdiction of the health self nowadays, "A woman is only as When hearts are young they are old as she feels, no matter how old authorities .- St. Louis Globe Demo-

An English physician, Sir James Sawyer, one of the best known of his profession, propounds the "nineteen health and beauty. Keep these, he says, and you may live for a century:

1. Eight hours' sleep. 2. Sleep on your right side.

3. Keep your bedroom window open. 4. Have a mat at your bedroom

5. Do not have your bedstead

against the wall. 6. No cold tub in the morning, but

7. Exercise before breakfast. 8. Eat little meat and see that it is

well cooked.

9. Drink no milk. 10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the

and all the world has known, long ere cells which destroy the diseased 11. Avoid intoxicants, which de-

stroy those cells. 12. Daily exercise in the open air.

13. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms. They are apt to carry | 120 out of 376. about disease germs. 14. Live in the country if you can.

15. Watch the three D's-drinking water, damp and drains.

16. Have change of occupation. 17. Take frequent and short holi-

18. Limit your ambition; and 19. Keep your temper.

These rules sound prosaic-it is uite a step down from romance to health rules, but "health is beauty." To be truly charming one must have good health. Invalids, too, have gone out of fashion .- Margaret Hannis, in St. Louis Republic.

## Returning With His Dead

St. Joseph, Mo., March 5 .- John A. Cowden, who drove through this city to-day on his way from Wallace County, Kansas, to Winfield, Ill., is probably making as sad a journey as was ever undertaken by mortal man. None knew that the stained and tattered canvas-covered wagon sheltered the dead, and that the bodies of Cewden's wife and two children were At 46, when he divorced her, she was being taken by him from a once happy home to their old home in Illinois for interment. The nature of the load which the ponies had dragged across the treeless State of Kansas was aceidentally discovered when Cowden stopped before an undertaker's place to obtain some assistance.

He said he went West ten years ago and took a farm in the extreme western tier of Kansas countier. His wife made the journey with him, and graciousness that will keep her young their children were born on their new claim. They managed to make both ends meet, and last fall were hopeful that better times were in sight. Then misfortune came. In November fire destroyed their home and almost their all. In the wretched dugout in which they were forced to take refuge the received a declaration of love on her two children sickened and died, and eightieth birthday. She was 72 years were buried on the banks of the

In despair. Cowden and his wife decided to go back to their old home in the East and take the remains of At 36 years of age, and for many the little ones with them. This, they years afterward, Diane de Poitiers was reasoned, could be done in the winter, considered one of the most beautiful when the freezing atmosphere of the wind-swept plains would almost petrify | waiter. "I notice that gents is always It has been told so many times that the bodies before starting. The Soloperhaps everybody knows it that Cleo- men River was crossed at Delphos, a wives along."

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The undertaker kept the mournful opinion is worth the more flippantly

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- Apropos of the Maine disaster,

it is well to remember that the less an

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Evan-Pharmacy.

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little more than half the distance to - "I don't think you should marry the Missouri River, when Mrs. Cowden | against the wishes of your parents.' succumbed to the exposure and priva-"Why not? They didn't marry to tions of the trip and died within please me." twenty-four hours. They were in Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a coid. One Minute Cough Gure curescoughs, coids, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Evans Pharman camp on the prairie, far from any town, and where medical aid could not be secured. When it became evident to her that the end was near she - Whatever you have to do, do it begged for one more look at the faces with all your might. Many a lawyer of her children. The husband took has made his fortune simply working the lids from the boxes and, lifting with a will. There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. Evans Pharmacy.

— "It's bad," said Uncle Eben, his wife in his arms, he held her gently within touch of the forms of the children. The coffin lids were replaced, and that evening the mother died. Her body was wrapped in blankets and was hauled to a small town, "foh er man ter excuse a boy foh where a box was secured, and then the bein' as feolish at 18 years ob age as old man with his silent company drove he wah hisse'f at 25." Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases, may secure instant relief by using De-Witt's Witch Hazel Salve It is the great Pile remedy. Evans Pharmacy. wearily on. He avoided all but the smallest hamlets, fearing that he would be prevented from continuing, but, crossing the Missouri on the

## An Unexampled Death Roll.

bridge at this point, his passage

through St. Joseph was unavoidable.

Never in the whole history of the inited States has there been a naval catastrophe so destructive to human life as the wreck of the Maine.

Not only is this true of the years of peace, but it is true of the years of war. More brave men went down with the burned and shattered hulk of our nable armor-clad on Tuesday night than have perished in any single sea fight of the Republic. The bloodiest day in our naval history was that fatal 8th of March, 1862, when the ironmailed Merrimac came into Hampton Roads and crushed successively the frigate Congress and the sloop of-war Cumberland. Though these two ships were defended with extraordinary heroism, hurling their last defiant broadsides at their impregnable foe just as the flames and the waves overvessel were equal to those on the Maine. The Congress lost 130 out of a complement of 434; the Cumberland

Strange as it may seem, the dead of the Maine outnumber several times over all the men who fell in the Union fleet at Farragut's first great victory of New Orleans. Thirty-seven officers and sailors gave up their lives in that fierce night battle on the Mississippi. One hundred and forty-five perished in the fiercer encounter of Mobile Bay, but ninety-three of these sank at their posts with the torpedoed monitor nati.
Trains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. division, northbound, 6:37 a. m., 8:47 p. m., 6:18 p. m., (Vestibule Limited); southbound 12:26 a. m., 8:15 p. m., 11:37 a. m., (Vestibule Limited.)
Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 5:45 a. m., 2:31 p. m. and 5:30 p. m., (Vestibuled Limited); southbound, 1:25 a. m., 4:20 p. m., 12:30 p. m. (Vestibuled Limited).

Fullman Service. Tecumseh. Only 20 fell in Admiral Porter's first attack on Fort Fisher, on December 24 and 25, 1864, and 82 was the total loss of the fleet in the second and victorious combat. Not only is the death roll of the Pullman palace alceping cars on Trains 55 and 26, 87 and 88, on A. and C. division.

W. H. GREEN,
Gen. Superintendent,
Washington, D. C.

W. A. TURK,
Gen. Paes. Ag't.
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

Maine greater than that of any sea battle which the United States has fought, but it is greater than that of any battle save one of the British navy in the past hundred years. The British loss was somewhat larger at Trafalgar, reckening the casualties of the entire fleet, but no single ship auffered more than a fraction of the less which the Maine sustained by this terrible explosion. Nelson's flagship, the Victory, was under fire for five hours, and was reduced to a mere wreck, but her killed were enly 57 out of a full crew of 600. At the battle of the Nile the Bellerophon, which was most cut up of all of Nelson's ships, lost 49 men out of 584, and the whole fleet lost 213. Jervis won his Earldom at Cape St. Vincent with a loss of 73 men, and 203 fell on the British side at Camperdown. From these records of the past the

American people can realize more vividly the true measure of the sacrifice which their navy has offered up in the harbor of Havana. - Boston Adrer-

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